

journals he has to purchase, to keep up to date, is already too great. Unless the Entomological Society of America can absorb one or more of the existing societies, we think its formation not only useless, but ill-advised.

A recent article by Mr. Witmer Stone (*Science*, n. s., xxiv, 560, 1906), brings forward again the question of determining the types of genera by the first species method. The article favors the method and is in accordance with our own views. We hope that the International Zoölogical Congress will consider this question at its meeting next summer and, if possible, adopt the principle. A question of nomenclature, which we have not seen discussed, and which our codes do not cover, is the matter of the identification of type species. This is equally pertinent by the elimination method of fixing types or any other method. If (by any method) a type is found for a genus, the question arises as to what that species was. The author may have mentioned an old species. Is the type of the genus the old species mentioned, or is it the species the author had before him under that name, perhaps a very different species, misidentified? There ought to be a rule to solve such cases.

#### BOOK NOTICE.

*Entomology, with Special Reference to its Biological and Economic Aspects.* By JUSTUS WATSON FOLSOM, Sc.D. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1906.

This book makes a distinct departure from our usual text-books on entomology, in that classification and taxonomy are reduced to a minimum, their place being taken by a general account of the structure and histology of insects, with their habits, adaptations, and the many interrelations that the subject suggests. It is interesting reading to even advanced students and a mine of information to the beginner. We commend the work heartily. It should be read in conjunction with some other work dealing more fully with classification.